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THE
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
PUBLISHED EVERY
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Contains the Week's News
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Prices (including Postage) to any
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per annum.

No. 16755.

號五廿月正年七十百九千壹第

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1917.

巳丁亥歲年六國民華中

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
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ANISEED AND LICORICE COUGH BALSAM.

FOR THE RELIEF OF ALL CATARRHAL
COMPLAINTS SUCH AS COUGHS, COLDS,
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Manager.

Hongkong, April 13, 1913.



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SCOTCH.

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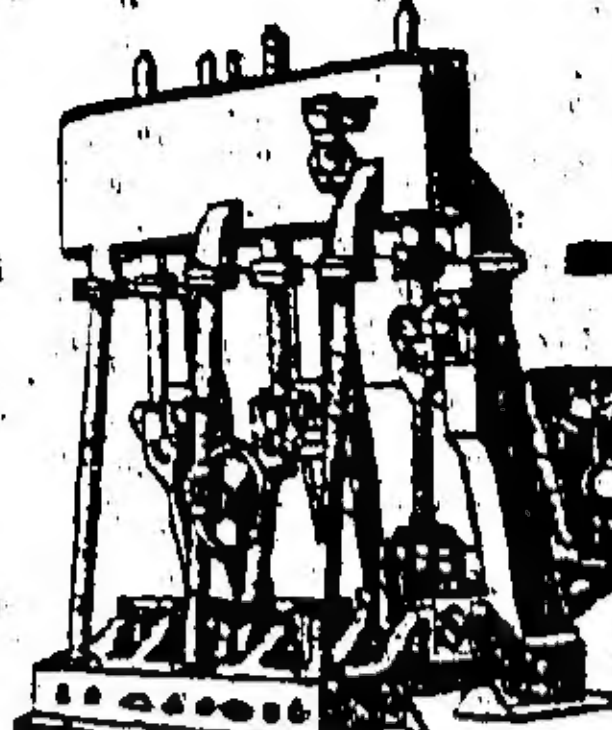
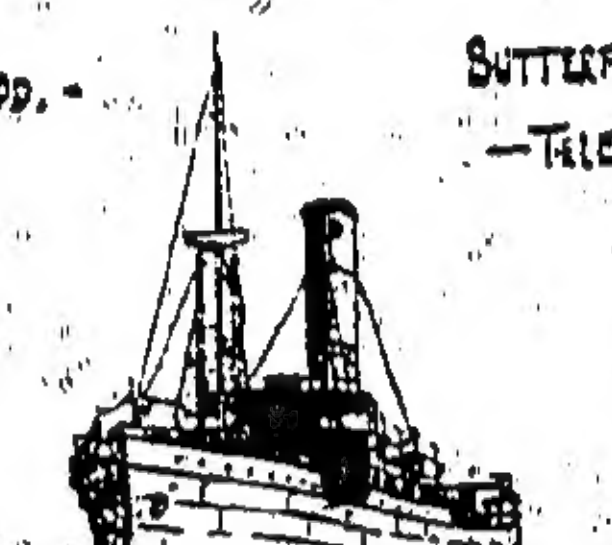
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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILERMAKERS, BRASS and IRON
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of 200 feet long.

Town Office: 48, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 460.
Shanghai: Shum-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 8.
Estimates furnished on application. **WONG KING WA, Manager.**

Hongkong, April

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PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 37½ lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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GENERAL MANAGER.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

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MANAGER.

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Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking, and Ladies
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ALL EUROPEAN TRAVEL: Passes, Railways,
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14, MACQUEEN STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

"OVERWHELMING DISASTER"
FOR THE ENEMY.

Ymuiden, Jan. 24.

When the German destroyer V69 arrived, towed by three Dutch tugs, eight of the dead crew were frozen to the deck. Axes were necessary to detach them. The torpedo-tubes were knocked sideways, the signal tower, searchlight, bridge and one funnel were destroyed. The damage was due to gunfire and also ramming by a British destroyer deeply denting the side.

Despite many degrees of frost some of the crew were stripped to the waist, washing off their battle-stains. It is stated that only 80 out of a crew of 160 remain.

Conspicuous in the rigging, which was frozen hard, was a man's arm which had been blown off.

A number of the crew jumped overboard and were drowned.

The Commander had both his legs shot off and died in hospital at Ymuiden.

Four officers were killed. The remnants of the German "High Seas Forces" constituting a pirates' lair at Zeebrugge are now limping to neutral ports or trying to lurk along the coasts to Germany.

The whole story was one of swift overwhelming disaster when the British swooped down destroying the squadron quickly and thoroughly.

A German seaman stated that the squadron had to dash out of Zeebrugge or be frozen in.

THE GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The German official announcement, received by wireless, states:

Our torpedo-boat destroyers encountered the English off Hooden. We sank one destroyer and observed another by aeroplane in a sinking condition.

One of our destroyers was damaged, and being unseaworthy, ran into Ymuiden. All the other ships returned with slight losses.

THE "YARROWDALE."

THE IMPRISONMENT OF
AMERICAN SAILORS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

Mr. Gerard, the United States Ambassador at Berlin, has cabled that the Yarrowdale has reached Swinemunde with 459 of the crews of the ships sunk including 103 belonging to neutral States.

Mr. Gerard has been unable to secure a satisfactory statement concerning the imprisonment of Americans among the neutrals, and irritation is growing in America on the subject.

SHIPS SUNK.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The following steamers have been sunk: Port Nicholson, Matina, Toffmaru (Japanese), Jotunfell (Norwegian), Lonclara (British), Kinsagata-maru (Japanese), Jotunfell (Norwegian), Kanna (Swedish), a Danish schooner and a British trawler.

The Captain of the Mohacsfield was taken prisoner, two others of Mohacsfield's crew were lost and four of the Kamina's crew are missing.

BRITISH NAVAL AEROPLANES

BURY.

PARIS, Jan. 24.

A communiqué states: Sixteen British Naval aeroplanes bombed blast furnaces in the Burbach basin of the Sarre, apparently damaging them considerably.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

ENEMY TESTING OUR STRENGTH.

PARIS, Jan. 24.

A military expert draws attention to the fact that our adversaries on the West front are continually testing the respective strengths along the whole line, especially in the regions of former battles on the Somme, the Meuse, Champagne, and Argonne. On the other fronts—the Vosges, Woivre and the Aisne—they are also waging up. He points out that similar trials of strength preceded the battle of the Somme. The British executed not fewer than seventy raids from Ypres to the Somme between June 24th and July 1st. The present situation is greatly similar.

THE GERMAN EFFORT NEAR CAURIERES WOOD.

NOT A MERE RAID.

PARIS, Jan. 24.

The Correspondent of the *Liberté* at Verdun states that the recent German effort north of Caurieres Wood was not a mere raid but a strong attack by three regiments on a front of a kilometre following an intense all-day bombardment. The French 75's with murderous precision checked and rolled back the assailants in disorder. A second attack, preceded by liquid fire, was equally costly to the Germans. One company alone lost 140.

ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, Jan. 24.

A communiqué states: We made several *coup-de-main* during the night south of Chilly, in the Somme near Regneville and in Woivre. Four enemy aeroplanes were brought down. Lieutenant Gaynemer brought down his 26th.

ACTIVITY ON BRITISH FRONT.

SIX GERMAN AEROPLANES
BROUGHT DOWN.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The enemy attempted a raid South West of Loos, but they were easily beaten off, leaving a number of dead and wounded. We drove back a party south of Hulluch; we raided trenches south-east of Ypres, and bombarded trenches south-east of Souchez with good results.

During the fighting six German aeroplanes were destroyed, and three were driven down damaged.

One of ours was brought down and two are missing.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL AND PEACE.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The Solicitor-General (Mr. Gordon Hewart, K.C.), in a speech at Manchester, referring to the Allies' refusal of the insolent German peace offering, asked: Did any man of sense and spirit on this side of the water, or any side of the water, imagine it to be prudent or practicable, or even tolerable to contemplate a future in which presumptuous pride, or unscrupulous brutality was not defeated or overthrown? We would win for Europe and Humanity the countless blessings of an enduring peace.

(Continued on Page 2.)

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
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ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$17.00 per annum delivered in Hongkong
\$17.00 to all other ports.

6, WILKINSON STREET, HONGKONG.

INTIMATIONS

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY, 23rd January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency
Co. Ltd.,
General Agents for the
West Point Building Company Limited.
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1917. 1413

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY, 23rd January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE LIMITED.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
THE GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1917. 1414

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY COMPANY
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY, 23rd January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1917. 1413

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMA-
TION COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY, 23rd January, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1917. 1412

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twelfth Annual GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Limited on SATURDAY, the 2nd February, 1917 at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers together with a statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th January to 2nd February both days inclusive.

DODWELL & COMPANY LIMITED.
General Managers.
Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1917. 1440

A

COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLA

WILL COMPLETE

THE FAMILY CIRCLE

DURING THE

FESTIVE SEASON

PRICES TO SUIT ALL

THE ANDERSON

MUSIC CO., LTD.

Tel. 1222

INTIMATIONS

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, for the undermentioned services until 12 o'clock noon on the dates stated:-

Fuel and Washing, 16th February, 1917.
Forage and Indian Supplies, 20th February, 1917.

Meat and General Supplies "A", 22nd February, 1917.
Hospital Supplies, 1st March, 1917.

General Supplies "B", 2nd March, 1917. Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally at the above Office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and delivered in a sealed envelope marked "Tender for Forage, etc."

Tenders must be, and will not be entertained unless accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith, such sum to be forfeited to the State if the tenderer fails to attend at the Headquarters Office after twenty-four hours' notice in writing being left at the tenderer's address, or fails to send in samples within twenty-four hours of written application being left at the said address, or refuses to accept a contract allotted to him.

The right to reject all, or any, tenders is specially reserved. 1428

SECOND 5% RUSSIAN INTERNAL
SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1918.

ALTHOUGH the subscription lists were closed on the 25th December, the RUSSO ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, is prepared to ACCEPT ORDERS for the above Loan up to the 13th FEBRUARY on the subscription terms as previously advertised.

Hongkong, Jan. 18, 1917. 1328

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

FROM 1st February till further notice the following changes will be made in the Company's Time Table.

SUNDAYS.

From 5 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour instead of every ten minutes.
From 6.30 P.M. to 7 P.M. every ten minutes instead of every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS & WEEK-DAYS.

The 8.10 P.M. car will be discontinued.
Hongkong, Jan. 13, 1917. 1420

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the UNION TRADING COMPANY of No. 3 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, that on and after this date and until further notice Mr. S. M. CHURN and Mr. C. HONKEY are the only Managers of the firm and no person except them has any authority to sign any instrument or document on behalf of the firm.

The public is requested to bring to the firm's notice any document or instrument purporting to be made by the firm whether before or after this date which is not signed by either the said S. M. CHURN or the said C. HONKEY.

UNION TRADING COMPANY.
Hongkong, Jan. 18, 1917. 1429

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

HOUSE FED "APONS"

AND

CHICKENS.

Are the best in the East.

Tender eating, delicate flavor.

TRY THEM.

66

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE CO.

BY WHICH ARE VESTED THE ASSETS OF

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LTD.,

and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS

ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1916,

£23,970,287.

Authorized Capital £5,000,000

Subscribed Capital £4,000,000

Paid-up Capital £2,437,566

Fire Fund £837,047

Life & Annuity Funds £1,567,590

Sinking Fund Account £22,230

£23,970,287

Revenue Fire Branch £23,381,456

Life and Annuity £1,414,583

Revenue Marine Department £37,239

Other Receipts £478,940

£25,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various

Branches are separately invested, and the

Acts of Parliament are set aside to meet

the claims under the respective Depart-

ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

29th

29th

29th

29th

29th

29th

29th

29th

29th

FELUCCA
CIGARETTES
BEAR THIS HALL MARK
OF DISTINCTION
No. 33
IS THE MOST POPULAR

SPORTING.

CRICKET.

A match between Married and Single men was played on the H.K.C.C. ground yesterday resulting in a handsome win for the married men, thanks mainly to the splendid score of 156 compiled by Marley who was in for nearly two hours.

SINGLE.

E. J. R. Mitchell, c and b Marley	27
Lt. E. H. Gray, c and b Gibson	43
R. Punsbury, c and b Evans, b Marley	11
W. H. Stapleton, c and b Marley	0
F. J. de Rome, c Gibson, b Marley	24
F. O. Bird, c and b Gibson	1
B. Kennedy, c and b Gibson	1
L. D. McNicoll, b Gibson	1
M. M. Maas, not out	3
E. W. Hamilton, c Taylor, b Redmond	35
L. Hodge, st. Sutton, b Redmond	3
Extras	3
Total	181

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Evans	0	M.	E.	W.
Morgan	4	0	19	0
Marley	12	0	70	5
Taylor	4	0	18	0
Gibson	9	3	18	3
Redmond	1.3	0	11	2

MARRIED.

J. V. Bragg, c Hamilton	4
D. Evans, c Kennedy, b Hamilton	11
G. E. Marley, c de Rome, b Bird	156
Coma, Gibson, b Bird	21
F. E. Redmond, b Bird	10
R. Macaskill, c and b Bird	9
H. H. Taylor, c Bird, b Hamilton	20
Lt. Col. Morgan, c Hamilton, b Gray	11
J. P. Robinson, c Hodge, b Bird	23
S. E. Green, run out	8
P. Sutton, not out	11
Extras	22
Total	307

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Hamilton	0	M.	E.	W.
Bird	18	0	84	3
de Rome	18.2	2	83	5
Maas	1	0	30	0
Gray	4	0	41	1
Kennedy	3	0	14	0

Bowled a no-ball.

CIVIL SERVICE CLUB v. CHINESE

RECREATION CLUB.

The above teams met on the C.R.C. ground on Wednesday afternoon, the game resulting in a draw. Batting first, the C.R.C. knocked out 134 runs for the loss of 8 wickets when they declared their innings closed. The Civil Service team responded with 105 runs for 5 wickets when stumps were drawn. The scores were:-

C.R.C.

Wong Po Keung, b Witchell	7
Wei Lee Son, c & b Sutherland	14
Ng Sze Kwong, c & b Witchell	0
H. Ching, c & b Sutherland	4
Un Hui Fan, b Sutherland	4
Geo. Lee, not out	50
Yew Man Tsun, b Ling	28
A. Fow, b Ling	2
Mc Hing, b Ling	15
B. Chan, not out	0
Young Shuk Ping, did not bat	0
Extras	14
Total	134

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

R. C. Sutherland	0	M.	E.	W.
R. C. Witchell	11	0	64	2
P. Ling	5	2	18	3

C.R.C.

R. C. Witchell, c and b Lee	31
D. Goodall, stumped Wei Bing	28
E. W. Dawson, b Un	18
R. G. Sutherland, lbw. Un	5
C. F. Mason, run out	0
C. Tachi, not out	3
J. W. Flanks, not out	7
F. Ling	0
C. Sars	0
P. T. Lambie	0
Extras	10
Total for 5 wks	105

DO YOU COUGH?

Don't overstrain the fine membrane of your throat in trying to dislodge the "phlegm." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will accomplish this for you, and cure the cold that is causing it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

H. Ching	0	M.	E.	W.
Un Hui Fan	12	3	28	2
Ng Sze Kwong	7	0	26	1
Geo. Lee	6	1	33	1
Yew Man Tsun	4	0	13	0

FOOTBALL.

Several matches were played during the holidays.

R.E. v. K.S.L.I.—These teams put up a fine game yesterday at Happy Valley in the United Services League contests ending in two goals each.

R.G.A. v. VOLUNTEERS—This United Service League match resulted in a win for the R.G.A. by one goal to nil.

STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS v. R.E. Res. (II Division). This match, played at the Valley yesterday, resulted in a win for the Staff and Departments by 4 goals to nil.

CIVILIANS v. SERVICES.—In this match played on Tuesday on the Club ground the Services beat the Civilians by 2 goals to 1.

"MY SUPERIOR OFFICER."

"SOLDIER'S HOME TRUTHS IN OPERA HOUSE SKETCH."

A striking little sketch, "My Superior Officer," by Michael Morton, produced at the London Opera House last month, may be described as a straight talk from the trenches. The scene is a working class cottage where presently Dick, a fighting man of the family, returns home wounded, on leave.

Here he finds the home looking unusually prosperous. Jim, his brother, two months over military age and proud of the fact, is making money out of cheap jewellery, another friend is getting high wages at munitions, in which even his father and mother are engaged. So Dick tells them a few home truths—his estimate of life as he learned it on service, his estimate of the people who stay at home, and like his own folk, are spending their newly found wealth on themselves. He asks them what they have put into War Savings Certificates, and is disgusted at their theory that the Government must see to the war and its expenses. They think they are "doing their bit" by earning their high wages.

So Dick sets to work to convince them that they themselves have to take a real hand in winning the war, and the curtain falls on a rather shamefaced group of people, to whom the father announces his discovery that his son is his "superior officer."

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1881.

IRON STEEL, MENTAL and HARD WARE REPAIRERS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Castings. General Storekeepers and Shipbuilders Nos. 35 and 37, HING LOO STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. Hongkong September 4, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process,

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OR BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SLIP AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE
KOWLOON			
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	207	12' 6"	7' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	271	12' 6"	7' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	271	12' 6"	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	271	12' 6"	7' 6"
TAI KOW, SHUI			
Jeansay Slough Dock	44	12' 6"	7' 6"
ASHBURN			
Close Dock	44	12' 6"	7' 6"
Lamar Dock	44	12' 6"	7' 6"

L. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.M.E., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye-strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



HONGKONG & MANILA

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(Mitsubishi Co.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

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KISHIOAKE, YOSHINOTANI

HOJO, NAKAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA

SHINNEW, KAMITAMADA, ELSAI

& OTUBARI COALFIELDS

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MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

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Nagoya, Tsuruga, Vladivostok,

Hankow, Peking, London,

New York, Shanghai,

Hongkong, Haiphong

and Canton.

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Codes:- A1, A. E. C. 6th Ed.

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AGENCIES:-

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Co.

MANILA: Messrs Macandray &

Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co.

Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown

McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to

K. KATO,</



Hughes & Hough

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General Auctioneers
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"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

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A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.

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Telegraphic Address

"HONGKONG" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction—
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 30th January, 1917, commencing
at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 5,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
the HOUSE STREET.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
BUNDLED BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
As follows:

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and
Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture,
Double Bedsteads, Box Mattresses,
Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension
Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and
Occasional Tables, etc., etc., Dinner
Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking
and Heating Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set,
etc., Bath Room Utensils, Large Roll-top
Desk and Writing Tables, etc., Sundry
Electro Plated Ware.

Also by Order of the London,
in good condition, Electric Reading
Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood
Screens, a quantity of Blackwood
Furniture, Pictures, Carpets and Rugs,
Clocks, Brass Fenders, Fire Brasses, etc.
Also

1 Sewing Machine, Gent's Bicycle
(new), Tennis Rackets and Nettings, etc.,
etc., Brass Finger Bowls, Child's Cots,
Perambulator.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 20, 1917. 1433

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction—
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

AN EARLY DATE
The following LIGHTHOUSE GEAR,
As follows:

One oscillating apparatus, complete.
Circular wick lamps.
Spare burners.
Cylinders and wicks.
Incandescent Petrol Lamps, and
appurtenances.

Also
A quantity of gear pertaining to
Measuring Buys.

Also
A number of Locomotive wheels and
Axles.

Further particulars may be obtained
from the undersigned.

TERMS:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Aug. 24, 1913. 904

"CHINA MAIL"

PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "CHINA MAIL"
Office, 5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH
(1891-1903) ... 50

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL
HISTORY ... 10

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN
HONGKONG AND SOUTH
CHINA (by Rev. G. A.
Bunbury, M.A.) ... 50

Part I—Mammals and Birds ... 50

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and
Fish ... 50

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS
(History of the Eastern
Churches) ... 1.00

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK
(Translated by E. J. K. King, translator,
by E. J. K. King) ... 50

SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND
TAX MEMORANDUM ... 50

ABING BOOKS (See next)

APPETITE AND HEALTH.

Loss of appetite is a sure sign of ill-health. Those who take Dr. Williams' pink pills as a tonic invariably say that their improvement began with a noticeable increase in the appetite. When you are sick and your vitality is low your appetite fails. Nothing tastes good. You take no pleasure in your meals. Under such circumstances to enjoy good digestion is impossible.

Dr. Williams' pink pills tone up the entire system and enrich the blood, good red blood being essential to normal digestion. The glands that secrete the digestive fluids are strengthened, not merely stimulated, and you once more enjoy a good appetite. Looking forward with pleasure to meal time is the first sign of returning health, strength and vitality.

What to eat then becomes a problem, and it is solved by the Diet Book to be obtained free from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, if you send a post card asking for a copy. It gives the relative digestibility of different foods, gives the proper diet in various diseases, and is a handy book to have.

You will do well to begin a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people at once, getting them from your local dealer; or one bottle will be sent for \$1.50, six for \$8.00, post free, from the above address.

AUCTIONS.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 30th day of January, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of Hong Kong, of CROWN LAND at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

Locality.	Boundary Measurement (Approximate).	Containing in	Area in	Area in
Acres.	Sq. Ft.	Sq. Ft.	Sq. Ft.	Sq. Ft.
Lot 1, Nathan Road, Kowloon.	72	72	50	5,400
				(about)
				1430

KEATING'S LOZENGES
cure the worst Cough

MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS
For the cure of all kinds of Indigestion, Stomach and Bowel Complaints, etc.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY.)

ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct, with English MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply.

STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns, and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, on receipt of Postal Order for £20.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements for £2.

The London Directory Co., Ltd., 25, ABchurch Lane, London, E.C.4.

SAVARESS'S SANTAL CAPSULES

For the cure of all kinds of Indigestion, Stomach and Bowel Complaints, etc.

For the cure of all kinds of Indigestion, Stomach and Bowel Complaints, etc.

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RUBBER AND WAR.

A GREAT BRITISH INDUSTRY.

SIR F. SWETENHAM'S REVIEW.

"The Times" Imperial and Foreign Trade Supplement for November takes the form of a forty-page "Plantation Rubber Section," containing numerous articles, written by experts, dealing with the industry from every point of view. On the first page appears an article by Sir Frank Swettenham, K.C.M.G., on "Rubber and War," as follows:—

It was suggested to the writer that he should contribute to this "Supplement" an article on the Romance of Rubber; but, recognizing that he possessed no qualification to deal with such a difficult subject, it was decided to substitute the title above.

The properties of rubber are so strange, so peculiar to itself, and have hitherto proved so impossible to impart to any synthetic product, that the substance may well have a romance of its own if it could only tell the story. To be a forest tree and to carry in the cells of the inner bark, a milky liquid which can be given away daily, apparently without effort or damage by reason of the loss of bark and latex, is to be unlike other trees.

If there is nothing very romantic in this generous disposition, or even in the properties of the substance contained in the latex, there must be something bewildering about the product, for only a few years ago a Cabinet Minister referred to rubber as a new and marvellous "invention."

It is interesting to know that the supply of rubber which seemed sufficient for the world's needs eight years ago has been doubled, and will yet be increased enormously, and that about seven-tenths of the present supply comes from plantations under British control. The ability to absorb such a vast and rapidly increasing production is due to the fact that motor traction and plantation rubber have developed pari passu, while the Great War has claimed for its own uses a huge quantity of rubber, and has also contributed indirectly to a greatly increased consumption in the United States.

RUBBER A BRITISH PRODUCT.

The important fact for us is that this new and most valuable industry—the cultivation of plantation rubber—was created by British foresight and energy, was developed by British capital, and will remain a British industry.

Long ago someone discovered that if the bark of a certain forest tree, which grows in great numbers in South America, is peeled, or cut, a milky substance, or latex, which gradually coagulates, or, if poured on a bed of wood, turned slowly in the smoke of a wood fire, it sets into a ball of any size, and this simply-treated product contains such marvellous qualities of strength and resilience, of flexibility and impermeability, as to make it, especially when vulcanized, indispensable for many purposes.

EARLY CULTIVATION.

About forty years ago the Government of India determined to obtain the seeds of this rubber-producing tree. For that purpose they voted a considerable sum of money, and after one expedition in 1878 had failed, Sir Joseph Hooker, Director of Kew Gardens, in 1876 commissioned Mr. H. A. Wickham, then planting in Central America, to collect seeds and bring them to England. Mr. Wickham was very fortunate, and after considerable difficulties he collected 70,000 seeds from the finest Para trees in the Highlands of Brazil, packed them in baskets, and brought them to Kew. Only 4 per cent. of the seeds germinated, and of these nearly 2,000 were sent to the Government Gardens in Ceylon, whence 50 were dispatched to Singapore, but all of these died on the voyage. At the same time, however, two cases of seedlings were sent to the Malay State of Perak and seven plants of the Hevea brasiliensis arrived safely.

RUBBER IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

The British Government had then only recently (in 1874) consented to any interference in the affairs of the Malay States, and the reason why a few of these rubber plants were sent to Perak was because Sir Hugh Low, the British Resident, was an ardent botanist and gladly undertook the care of the plants. As regards the few plants which went to the care of Sir Hugh Low, I can speak from personal knowledge. The Hevea seedlings were planted on the bank of the Perak River at Kuala Kangsar, and they flourished exceedingly on that good soil. There were also one or two plants of Castillo which were

EFFECT OF THE WAR.

War has not increased the supply of plantation rubber, but war has done two things which have temporarily benefited rubber growers. First it has absorbed an enormous quantity of rubber in the manufacture of aeroplanes, submarines, electrical plants of every kind, surgical appliances, and especially in the construction of tires for all the motor ambulances, motor cars, motor vans and lorries of every description which may be seen in their hundreds and thousands on every road in this country and in all the European theatres of war. The rubber boots worn by men in, and behind, the trenches are amongst the greatest comforts enjoyed by our troops, while waterproof coats and sheets are necessities of a campaign, and those hospitals which have been provided with rubber sheeting for their floors know what this means in deadening sound and preventing vibration for the relief of the sick and wounded.

Anyone who has read in "The Times" Mr. Curzon's tragic description of the bombardment of the shattered remains of the Prussian Guard, and considers for a moment how he would have felt had he witnessed our wounded being packed into furniture vans and jolted on rubber-tired wheels from railway stations to hospitals, must be thankful that this cultivation of plantation rubber is in British hands and that, at this great crisis in our history, we have a supply sufficient to meet all our needs. The other thing the war has done is that it has put so much money into the pockets of the people of the United States that, in 1915, they im-

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND.

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

"WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND"

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy, flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Price: 5/- and 12/6

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Price: 5/- and 12/6

Price: 5/- and 12/6

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planted on higher ground, and, though they grew into considerable trees, they never seemed to take really kindly to the place. Some Ceara trees were also planted on higher ground; they grew vigorously, but as the sudden death of some cows was ascribed to the eating of Ceara leaves, the trees were not regarded with any favour.

About six years later, in July, 1880, Sir Hugh Low wrote in a published report:—

"All kinds of Indian rubber succeed admirably. Hevea brasiliensis have been distributed to Java and Singapore, to Ceylon and India, and supplies will be forwarded on application to any person or institution which will take care of these valuable plants." There is nothing to show that any applications were made, but in the following year, 1884, four hundred seedlings, raised from seeds shed by the original trees, were by my direction planted out in the Residency grounds at Kuala Kangsar. They grew well, and when, about thirteen years later, the most far-seeing of the planters in the Malay States began to plant up considerable areas in rubber, these trees furnished many hundreds of thousands of seeds for their nurseries.

In the 19 years succeeding the arrival in British Malaya of the first seedlings from Kew, the suitability of the soil and climate to the growth of the Hevea tree had been amply demonstrated; but no planting was done on a commercial scale because no scientific system of tapping the trees and extracting the latex had then been evolved. The South American plan had been to wash the mature trees with a small axe and place a vessel to receive the latex as it exuded from the cut. This primitive method satisfied native collectors in South American forests but offered no sufficient temptation to a scientific planter to begin the cultivation of a tree from which, as he then believed, he could get no return for at least six years. When it was realized that the tree, if scientifically tapped, would yield latex for at least ten months out of 12, would yield in larger quantities as it advanced in age, and might probably continue to be a source of profit for a great number of years, intelligent men saw the opportunity of their lives and the great rubber planting industry began.

EXTENT OF THE INDUSTRY.

Tropical agriculture has often proved costly to investors, but planters judged that as the Hevea is a forest tree, with a long life in its natural habitat, it would be more likely to survive the attacks of enemies, which were sure to appear in the form of various diseases, than if it had a shorter life and less power of resistance. That judgment has proved correct, and the extent of the rubber plantation industry may be gauged by the amount of British capital invested in it, which is estimated to exceed £20,000,000. To show what that vast sum has yielded up to the present time it is only necessary to say that in the year 1900 Ceylon exported 24 tons of plantation rubber, while at that date the Federated Malay States and neighbouring countries produced none. In 1906 the production was—

Ceylon 140 tons.
Federated Malay States... 400 "
The Straits Settlements... nil
Last year the figures were:—
Ceylon 21,788 tons.
Federated Malay States... 44,524 "
The Straits Settlements... 54,661 "

The last figure includes transshipments from Sumatra, Java, Borneo and the non-federated Malay States.

It is estimated that 1916 will give from the above mentioned places a total of 135,000 tons, which is almost double the whole world's supply of all kinds of rubber from every source in 1907. After many years of waiting, while the trees were growing to maturity and there was no return on the capital, large profits have in some instances been made, but as the estimated production for 1916 is nothing like the quantity which will be produced from the already planted acreage, when all of it comes into full bearing, it is to be feared that the present policy of continued extensions can only result in causing the supply to exceed the demand.

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STRAIGHT AT IT.

THERE is no use of our "beating around the bush." We might as well cut with it first as last. We want you to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the next time you have a cough or cold. There is no reason so far as we can see why you should not do so. This preparation, by its remarkable cure, has gained a well-earned reputation, and is a simple, safe, and reliable remedy for all kinds of coughs and colds. It is for sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

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ported more than 67,000 tons of plantation rubber for their own use—mostly, no doubt, for the making of tires for motor vehicles of all kinds—while this year it is expected that they will take 67,000 tons, worth something like £25,000,000.

THE FIRST PLANTATIONS.

This then is the outcome of an industry which may be said to date from 1897, in which year it is established that the late Mr. W. W. Bailey had planted at least 200 acres in the Malay State of Selangor with Hevea brasiliensis. Who was the first British planter to make practical use of the venture initiated by the foresight of the Government of India does not appear to have been determined with certainty. It is a question that should be settled. Mr. R. W. Harrison planted 20 acres of Para rubber in Ceylon as early as 1894, but the site of the first experiments on a considerable scale was almost certainly the Malay State of Selangor. The name of the real inventor of a scientific method of tapping seems also in doubt, but in this case several people were probably making experiments at the same time, and it might be unfair to give the whole credit to any one of them. Dr. Trimen, Director of the Gardens at Boredaya, in Ceylon, began tapping in 1884; Mr. Curtis in Penang and Mr. R. Derry, Superintendent of the Government Gardens in Perak, also devoted themselves to similar experiments. It may, however, be assumed that there would be no planting on a commercial scale until the possibility of extracting the latex continuously and without danger to the tree had been established, and it is of record that, in 1891, Mr. Derry obtained over 300 lbs. of rubber as the result of tapping 82 trees of an average age of 14 years and this, the first plantation rubber, was sold in London at 3s. 10d. per lb.

I do not think there need be any doubt in determining who, from the beginning, set before himself the object of making the cultivation of plantation rubber a British industry, with London as its headquarters. The credit for this conception belongs to the late Mr. Arthur Lampard. From the first he took up the question with enthusiasm; his confidence in plantation rubber was a by-word, his energy tireless, and the position of the industry to-day is the realization of his idea.

A STATE FARM.

DUKE OF SUTHERLAND'S GIFT.

A memorandum respecting the farm of Borgia, which has been presented to the State by the Duke of Sutherland, was issued recently as a Parliamentary paper.

The area of the farm is approximately 12,200 acres. It is a grazing farm, and carries from 2,000 to 2,500 Cheviot sheep of good quality, also some cattle and horses. The shooting consists chiefly of grouse, and it is reported that about 400 brace can be killed upon it in an average season.

The Duke reserves the fishing in the River Borgia and in a few lochs on or near the boundaries of the farm, and likewise retains an option over two acres of land for the erection of a fishing lodge and offices which may be required to take the place of the lodge and offices made over to the State. With the exception of this reservation and option, the deed of gift will convey the lands absolutely to the State.

The land has been inspected, and it is reported to be suitable for the creation of small holdings in conjunction with afforestation. The farm is to be used primarily for the settlement of sailors and soldiers who have enlisted voluntarily.

GERMANS IN AUSTRALIA.

"LOKAL ANZEIGER'S" VIEWS.

Speaking of Germans in Australia, the Lokal Anzeiger is proud to know that they are by no means an inconsiderable element in the population. Since 1828 about 65,000 Germans have emigrated to Australia, and it would not be far from the mark to say that the German population at the present time is 180,000, of whom 50,000 were born in Germany.

After some further particulars the Lokal Anzeiger says:—"At the outbreak of war the Germans and their institutions had to endure much vexatious opposition." All information with regard to their condition has latterly been withheld from us and nothing has come to our knowledge to indicate that they have taken any active part in the Australian voluntary movement, indeed one may safely assume that they have contributed to hinder the acceptance of the law for compulsory service introduced by the Imperial Minister Hughes. The law, as is well known, was rejected by a narrow majority of the entire population, and it has therefore not succeeded in compelling our countrymen to assume an attitude towards the war which they would never voluntarily assume."

STRAIGHT AT IT.

THERE is no use of our "beating around the bush." We might as well cut with it first as last. We want you to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the next time you have a cough or cold. There is no reason so far as we can see why you should not do so. This preparation, by its remarkable cure, has gained a well-earned reputation, and is a simple, safe, and reliable remedy for all kinds of coughs and colds. It is for sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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INTIMATIONS.

The Ideal Economical Nerve Food, Sanaphos.

ROBERT PORTER & SON'S

BULL DOG

LIGHT ALE

IN PINTS AND SPLITS.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No 618.

To-day's Advertisements

LOST, STOLEN or STRAYED in the vicinity of Magazine Gap, on the evening of 23rd January, small black and white Japanese Spaniel bitch. Suitable reward to finder on return to H. B. L. DOWLING.

168, The Peak.
Hongkong, Jan. 25, 1917. 1444

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY will be held on WEDNESDAY next the 31st of January at 12.30 in the City Hall. All subscribers are invited. The Hon. Mr. F. H. Helyar has kindly consented to take the chair.

Hongkong, Jan. 25, 1917. 1443

RELIABLE LONDON SELLING AGENTS.

WE will sell for you your products—General produce, Oil seeds, Beans, Oils, Hides, Wool, Gum, Fibre, Tea, etc. SEND US YOUR SAMPLES. WE WILL VALUE THEM. WILL MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS.

Write to—D. H. NEVILL & Co., 55 and 55A Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, London, N.B. Only first-class firms need reply. 1445

THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICES HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Building, at 11 o'clock on SATURDAY, 10th FEBRUARY, 1917, at which time the REPORT of DIRECTORS for the year ending 31st December, 1916, together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916, will be presented to the SHAREHOLDERS.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 1st to SATURDAY 10th FEBRUARY, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SEELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.
General Agents for the
Kowloon Land and Building Company Limited.
Hongkong, Jan. 25, 1917. 1446

THE DIARY.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

5.30 p.m.—Meeting of Seaforth and Subscribers to St. John's Cathedral.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, Jan. 27—

Entries close for Hongkong Race Meeting.

2.15 p.m.—Cricket Match on H.K.C.C. ground; Club v. R.E.s.

MONDAY, Jan. 29—

H.K. Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

11.30 a.m.—West Point Building Co's Meeting.

11.45 a.m.—H.K. Central Estate Ltd's Meeting.

Noon—H.K. Land Investment and Agency Co's Meeting.

12.15 p.m.—H.K. Land Reclamation Co's Meeting.

3 p.m.—Sale of Crown Land at P.W.D.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31—

3 p.m.—Prize Distribution by Lady May at St. Paul's Institution.

SATURDAY, Feb. 3—

11.30 a.m.—Union Waterboat Co's Meeting.

MONDAY, Feb. 6—

9.15 p.m.—Piano Recital at Government House.

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT
China Mail Office

is such a scarcity of copper cash that the money market is maintained entirely by the cash notes of the money stores. These notes are backed by the credit of the store which issues them. Under the strongest temptation to turn paper into money, it is not hard to imagine an over issue of notes by the money stores. The problem of the copper cash has long been a serious one in China, but it remains to be seen whether the measures the Government are taking to deal with it will be to the public advantage.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. A. Stephens manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Shanghai has come down to Hongkong on a brief visit.

The Kowloon Land and Building Company announces that its 28th ordinary meeting of shareholders will be held on Saturday, February 10.

The British Chamber of Commerce in Tientsin intends, if sufficient support be forthcoming, to open a language school for the teaching of Chinese.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Julian H. Arnold, Commercial Attaché of the American Legation, will be interested to learn that a daughter was born to them on December 5th last in America.

The Colonial Secretary advises us that persons arriving at Bangkok from Hongkong will be required to produce proof of recent vaccination, otherwise they will be vaccinated compulsorily. Vessels must complete 14 days from Hongkong.

A Chinese woman reported to the Police that while walking in the street with \$95 in notes in her hand she was accosted by a man who informed her that the money must be chopped. She accompanied him to a stairway near by where he received the money and ran away.

The activities of Dr. Nijhuil in connection with the Sial Indrapoos Rubber Concessions, Ltd. long since liquidated, have by no means come to an end, remarks the N.C. Daily News, for a new action is already pending in the Law Courts in England brought by him against the partners Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, whose Mr. Bingham liquidated the affairs of the company.

A CYCLIST'S INJURIES.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

At the Hongkong Summary Court this morning John Carr, an electrical engineer, of Leighton Hill Road, claimed \$500 from the Ip On Wing Co. and the Li Wing Kwong, junk owners. The claim was for the amount of damages sustained by plaintiff owing to the defendants' alleged negligence in having a landing board from a conservancy junk extending across Puya East on the early morning of November 22nd, 1916, whereby plaintiff suffered severe injury to his person and property.

Mr. Mattingly (of Messrs. Deacon, Locker, Deacon and Barton) appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing) defended.

Plaintiff, in the witness-box, said that about 12.15 a.m. on November 22nd he was cycling along Puya East and when opposite the Sanitary Department pier he ran into a plank which was jutting out from the side of the sea-wall across the roadway. The plank was jutting out for six feet, and was eighteen inches from the ground. He was thrown heavily from his bicycle, and the handlebar entered one of his legs near the groin. He made his way to No. 2 Police Station to make a report and the Sergeant in charge went back to the scene of the accident and made an examination. Subsequently the defendants were charged at the Magistracy with causing an obstruction, were found guilty, and a fine of \$10 was imposed.

Serge Floyd testified as to plaintiff coming to the Police Station to make a report. Witness said that he was injured in the leg. Witness also examined the scene of the accident, and said that a plank jutting out from the sea-wall for about six feet, while the junk was eight feet from the sea-wall. At this stage Mr. Jenkin applied for an adjournment, remarking that his important witnesses were away in Canton, on account of China New Year, and no wanted to call witnesses to see if Sgt. Floyd's evidence was correct. The hearing was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE MAGISTRACY.

"PLAYING THE LION."

A Chinese charged with "playing the lion" was brought before Mr. Wood. It appeared that when the defendant was arrested by an Indian constable he resisted with such violence that it was necessary for the policeman to "whistle for assistance." The defendant was fined \$5 for the first offence and \$20 for resisting his arrest.

THEFT OF A CAP AND JACKET.

Charged with the theft of a cap and jacket from a dwelling, a Chinese stated he had only entered the complainant's residence to avoid the crowds on the street who were "playing the lion."

Witnesses, however, testified that the prisoner was seen rushing from the house with a cap and jacket in his hands and the complainant at his heels.

Prisoner was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

AMMUNITION WRAPPED AS SOAP.

A Chinese immigrant, having just returned from the United States by the S.S. China, was charged with bringing into the Colony 100 rounds of ammunition wrapped as soap.

The defendant stated that the contraband had not been for his own use, as he was merely delivering it for a friend, who had wrapped it in that manner. A fine of \$100 was imposed.

A DAUGHTER TIED UP.

A Chinese woman charged with having tied up her daughter explained that her daughter was mentally deranged and given to obscene habits. Hearing that she would commit some sacrilege on the New Year the defendant had bound her.

As the daughter was in the hospital the woman was remanded on \$25 bail.

ALLEGED GAMBLER'S SPY.

A Police Reserve charged a Chinese with spying for gamblers, stating that, when he approached the defendant, the alleged spy ran away, and was only caught after a chase.

The defendant said that he had been watching some men play dice and had not informed anyone of the presence of the policeman.

Mr. Melbourne discharged the defendant.

ALLEGED BRIEBERY OF REVENUE OFFICER.

Inspector Gordon, of the Water Police, charged a Chinese revenue officer with accepting a bribe of \$3, as remuneration intended to influence his conduct as a public officer.

Mr. Grist appeared as solicitor for the defendant, who pleaded "not guilty." Evidence was taken and the case remanded.

THE STOLEN ANCHORS CASE.

The case against M. Baluotis, formerly Chief Officer of the steamer *Hus*, charged with the theft of two anchors from the *Hus*, was continued before Mr. Wood today.

O. M. Martinson, formerly Second Officer of the *Hus*, was placed on the witness stand and testified as to the handwriting on various important documents in the case.

Evidence was also given by several Chinese witnesses and, the case was again adjourned.

INTERCEPTED MAILS.

A Reuter's telegram received today says:

"The Post Office notifies that letters for China, Japan and Hongkong, which reached London on the 7th and 8th of January, and for Persia from the 6th to 8th of January, were aboard the intercepted *Ingobry* voyaging from the United Kingdom to Sweden." The message is not as clear as it might be. If the word "reached" is not an error for "despatched," the meaning apparently is that the mails in question are mails from the country.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

3.30 p.m.
Banks 705 buyers
Steamboats 204 buyers
Indos Def. 122 buyers
China Lights 44 buyers
Cements 114 buyers
Waterboats 154 buyers
Shells 100/ x.d.nom.

CROUP.

EVERY young child is susceptible to croup. Don't wait until this dreadful disease attacks your little one before you prepare for it. It comes in the night when children sleep, usually closed, and this alone should be a warning. Get and keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in hand. It never fails, acts quickly and is absolutely harmless. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

WAR CHARITIES FUND.

The total subscriptions received since this fund was opened one year ago amount to \$236,639.64 including the net amount collected on "Our Day" \$39,731.07.

In May last year a sum of \$5,000 was remitted to London for the Royal Flying Corps Hospital, but \$2,250 of this \$5,000 not immediately required for the Hospital has been utilized for other purposes.

Various sums have been allocated and remitted since the above, and the amount now remaining in the General Fund here is now \$13,481.32.

All allocations and all earmarked subscriptions have been remitted to the proper quarter, and without giving the full details, which would require an elaborate statement, the sums remitted to the various funds and organizations at home are as under:

	£	s	d
Royal Flying Corps Hospital	2,750	0	0
Others Families Fund	2,250	16	3
Red Cross	1,500	3	11
Red Cross (Our Day)	5,000	0	0
Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund	164	19	4
Star and Garter Building Fund	2,287	19	5
Prisoners of War Fund	1,589	19	1
Y.M.C.A. Hut Fund	11,152	05	per Hongkong
Daily Press	604	9	7
St. Dunstan's Hospital for Blind Soldiers and Sailors	1,631	7	2
Dreadnought Hospital	500	0	0
Relief in Belgium	573	4	6
Soldiers and Sailors Families Association	16	9	11
Catholic Women's League Hut Fund	1	1	10
Newspapers for the Fleet	20	0	0
Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund	7	13	5
Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation	200	0	0
Blue Cross Fund	12	3	6
Invalid Children's Aid Association	5	0	0
Royal Soldiers Daughters Home	20	0	0
Earl of Londsdale Charing Cross Hospital	5	0	0
Lady Lugard Hospital Fund	10	0	0
British and Foreign Sailors Society	50	0	0
Soldiers Club Association	25	0	0
To various charities which may be in-urgent need of funds (to be apportioned by the London Committee)	1,000	0	0

In addition to the above, the Hongkong Association of Women War Workers has been supplied with over \$32,000 worth of materials to enable them to carry out the good work they are doing in making bandages, garments for men in hospitals and other hospital necessities.

The balance of some \$13,000 will go only a very little way towards meeting the calls on the Fund, and the Committee must renew their appeal to the Community.

As pointed out in H. E. The Governor's speech at the last General Committee Meeting it is hoped that the monthly subscriptions will increase. These are the most useful form of subscription, enabling an estimate to be made of the amounts which will be received and thus giving the Committee a steady working basis.

Subscription List may be obtained on application from Mr. N. J. Stabb, the Hon. Treasurer, c/o Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

GAME PROTECTION IN CHINA.

A meeting of Shanghai sportsmen interested in the protection of game in China, called at the instance of Mr. John Johnstone, was held last week at the Palace Hotel, when a large attendance passed the necessary resolutions to set the movement working. Mr. John Johnstone presided.

The following resolutions were passed:

(1) That in the opinion of this meeting, it is highly desirable that the attention of the Chinese Government be drawn to the indiscriminate slaughter of bird and beast which is carried on, in and out of season, in this country.

(2) That the following committee is hereby appointed—Chev. G. de Rossi, S. Kanazaki, H. E. Gibson, C. Humphreys, A. P. Nazer, A. S. P. White-Cooper and J. Johnstone, with power to add to their number, to bring the above to the notice of the Chinese Government in whatever way it may see fit and to suggest any measure, which in its opinion would seem likely to improve matters.

(3) That at some future date the Committee shall call a meeting of those interested in this matter, by notice in the public press, to report progress and to discuss any other business connected with the movement.

The Chairman also announced that he had received several offers of support from all parts of China and he trusted that those offers which had been made to him personally would be extended to the Committee which they had now elected. He did not think there was any fear that that would not be done. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman proposed by Mr. W. S. Jackson, who remarked on the trouble Mr. Johnstone had taken in the matter, and tendered his wishes for the success of the endeavours of the committee.

RAILWAYS FOR CHINA.

MR. W. D. STRAIGHT'S VIEWS.

[FROM THE "NEW YORK TIMES" OF DECEMBER 17.]

William D. Straight, Vice-President of the American International Corporation, which is interested in the development of railways in China, was asked the other day why his company desires to do business in that country, in view of the fact that it is reported to be in such a disturbed political state.

"China," said Mr. Straight, "is one of the great markets of the world, and the development of China, we believe, offers great opportunities for the various manufacturing, transportation, commercial, and banking interests which are represented on our Board of Directors. To coordinate their activities and to enable them to enter the Chinese field, China, our prospective customer, must be financed."

This the American International Corporation is willing to do, if satisfactory business terms can be arranged. This is the character of work that the American International Corporation was created to perform. Despite rumours of trouble, moreover, we believe in Chinese credit, for, although there have on one or two occasions been some slight delays in payment, China has never failed to meet her external obligations.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

You say that since President Wilson's declaration in 1913, as a result of which the American bankers withdrew from the so-called six-power loan, it is generally supposed that the State Department would refuse to support American enterprise in China. Many people, moreover, ask why our investors should go to China in any case, when they have the example of Mexico before them.

"Here you have raised questions which involve the whole theory of Government protection of American interests abroad. Personally, I believe that the Administration made a mistake in not supporting the American interest in the 'six-power' loan. I believe that the result of the withdrawal of the American group from China was unfortunate—more unfortunate for China than for any one else."

"The Administration's decision, however, did not necessarily mean that the Government would not protect American investments; it involved rather the reversal of a diplomatic policy. This policy had been developed by experience, and further experience, I believe, will prove the policy to have been a sound one."

"The preceding Administration had encouraged, and, indeed, requested, our bankers to go to China in the hope that their entry into this field might enable the American Government more effectively to support the open door. Our Government desired primarily to help China, and, by so doing, to safeguard the future of American trade. The bankers were prepared to help China if they could do so on a practical business basis."

"Both the Government and the bankers from the outset found that sound diplomatic as well as business policy made it wiser to co-operate with other powers and financial groups rather than attempt to play a lone hand. The American Government and the American bankers committed themselves to the principle of co-operation."

"When the Government changed its policy the bankers withdrew. They could not without their Government's approval continue in the international combination which had been created. The result of their action was that China, instead of securing money in the United States on less onerous terms than those demanded by the six-power group, as she expected to do, was forced to borrow from the five Powers who remained in the combination. China lost the benefits which American participation in this combination might have given, and the Americans were for the time being excluded from any real voice in the Far Eastern situation."

THE OPEN DOOR AND CHINESE FINANCE.

Open-door declarations are only empty theory, unless made effective by actual business arrangements. The only practical way to realize the open door and to enable China to work out her own salvation is to internationalize Chinese finance. Our Government in 1913 did not, I believe, realize this situation as clearly as it might have done had the problem been presented after the Administration had been longer in power.

"Our Government having reached its decision—that it would not approve international financial combinations in China—there were three courses for American bankers to follow. First, to keep out of China entirely; second, to act alone in competition with other Powers; third, to avoid transactions clothed with any political character and adhere strictly to business lines."

"To have adopted the second alternative might have involved the United States in serious diplomatic and financial rivalry. Our bankers could co-operate, but they could not compete with others unless the Government was prepared to back them with force if necessary. This the bankers did not desire, nor would the Government have been prepared to embark upon such a policy."

THE NEW AMERICAN RAILWAY FINANCY.

CONTRACTED WITH OTHERS.

"The American International Corporation is attempting, under its railway contract recently completed, to work out an experiment which has heretofore never been tried in China. When China desired a railway in the past, a loan was generally arranged, the engineers appointed, surveys completed, and, if the amount of money originally

provided was not sufficient, an additional loan was secured. The chief engineers have generally been recommended by the lenders and the rails have been built as part of the Government's transportation system. In view of the earlier contracts the lenders secured a certain percentage of operating profits.

"In recent contracts no participation in profits was given, and bankers were obliged to rely entirely on the sale of securities for their profit. Inasmuch as the bonds issued for railway construction were Government obligations, secured by Government guarantee and in many cases by specific revenues, there was no particular interest in assuring economical construction in order that earnings might meet the interest charge."

RAILWAYS TO BE BUILT TO PAY.

"We propose to proceed on a different basis. American engineers appointed by the Chinese Government will first locate certain roads which the Government desires to build. Plans will be prepared and the cost will be carefully estimated. On the basis of such estimates Chinese Government bonds will be issued. An attempt will be made to show that the railways constructed under our contract will, from the outset, pay their way."

"Although the Chinese have made rapid progress of late years, they have not as yet a sufficient number of engineers and technical railway men to construct and operate their lines. For this reason arrangements will be made whereby the Chinese Government will secure the services of American experts to assist them in the management of the new roads."

"They are anxious to introduce modern American administrative methods in the management of their railways and to place all lines constructed under our contracts on a paying basis. For our services in financing and in directing operation we shall receive a certain percentage of the profits in operation. We believe this arrangement will be to the advantage of both the Chinese Government and our corporation."

A SQUARE DEAL.

"As to the service the American International Corporation desires to perform and whether or not we have found that the friendship which China is supposed to feel for the United States has facilitated our negotiations, I will reply to the first part of your question by saying that we desire to perform for the Chinese Government the same service that any reputable banker or engineering firm will perform for its client."

"China desires railways and we desire to build them. We expect to build good railways, and we believe that assisting the Chinese to manage them will perform a certain service for China. We do not wish to give the impression that we are undertaking this work from altruistic motives. We regard this as sound business."

"When people state they are undertaking business from altruistic motives it is generally a pretty expensive proceeding for those who are alleged to be benefited. Altruism in business consists in a square deal and work well done for a reasonable profit, not in attempting to secure exorbitant profits in the guise of uplift."

"As to your other question, I believe that the Chinese are extremely friendly to the United States. I think they are inclined to trust Americans. Many Chinese have been educated in this country and they have, fortunately, retained a pleasant impression of the treatment they received here."

"The fact that the United States refunded some twenty-five million dollars of the indemnity as a result of the Boxer rebellion, expending this money in the education of Chinese students in the United States, is generally known throughout China and has created a most friendly feeling toward this country."

AN EXCELLENT FIELD FOR AMERICAN INVESTMENT.

"The Chinese know that we are actuated by no political motives and desire no Chinese territory. This gives them confidence in our intentions. Mutual confidence is the basis of any satisfactory business. For that reason we should be in an excellent position to undertake developments in China."

"At the same time, I must say that in my own experience, when it has come to an actual trade as to the basis upon which a piece of work should be financed, I have found that some of my Chinese friends apparently felt that it was unwise to mix friendship with business and have been quite prepared to close the transactions with some one else, provided the Americans were not willing to give equal terms or better."

"The Chinese are, by nature, business men. They will do a business gain and when the bargain is made they will stand by it, even though they may lose in consequence. They consider that when any transaction is undertaken, both parties thereto desire to proceed. They do not, however, appreciate the technical legal methods developed by European and American practice to anticipate in written contracts possibilities for dispute, or violation of agreements."

"They prefer to base their transactions on a simple arrangement and to proceed on the theory that when both sides desire to proceed with a piece of business, there will be no difficulty, in case of controversy, in reaching a satisfactory arrangement on an equitable basis. For this reason, the Chinese are an extraordinarily satisfactory people to deal with, and because of their industry, integrity, and the great resources of their country, I believe that China will be an excellent field for American investment."

HOCKEY.

VOLUNTEER "A" V. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The following will represent the Volunteers in the United Services League match at 4.45 p.m. at the Happy Valley. E. W. Hamilton, R.A.C. North, F. W. S. Evans, G. H. Perry, C. B. Johnson, P. A. Richmond, R. O. Hutchison, E. J. Mitchell, K. Brayshaw (capt.), A. D. Ball and G. Miskin.

"Why did not Shakespeare, with his universality of mind, discover some of China's secrets?" asked the Rev. G. Carrie Martin at the China Society recently. "If only Shakespeare had travelled to Cathay he would have found many dramatic situations that would have adorned his plays. Instead, they found suggestions of ghosts and frauds which were really at variance with the traits of the Chinese."

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

GERMAN ATTACK IN THE NORTH.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

A Russian official report, transmitted by wireless, states:

After a strong artillery bombardment the Germans attacked between the Tsur Swamp and the Aa River, eastward of Kalneum, and pushed us back half a mile.

Fighting continues.

A GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report says: Considerable territory has been wrested from the Russians on both sides of the Aa River and upwards of 1,500 prisoners have been taken.

BULGARIANS SURPRISED ON THE DANUBE.

BULGARIAN FORCE DESTROYED.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

A Russian official report, by wireless, says: "We surprised, attacked and destroyed a Bulgarian force crossing the Georgian branch of the Danube and took 337 prisoners."

ENEMY ABANDONS DANUBE TERRITORY.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

A German communiqué says: "We have abandoned the north bank of the Danube delta north of Tulcea."

ARTILLERY DUEL NEAR RIGA.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

A Berlin official report states that the artillery duel has been revived south-west of Riga.

THE WAR CABINET.

THE OVERSEA REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Reuter learns that the date of the first meeting of the War Cabinet has not yet been decided, but it seems likely that it cannot occur before the middle of March.

A movement is on foot in the City to extend a civic welcome to the representatives of the Dominions and India attending the coming War Conference.

It is suggested that it shall take the form of a reception and the presentation of the Freedom of the City.

The Times, commenting on the choice of Indian representatives, says: "Sir Satyendra Sinha is a man of great attainments, calm and balanced judgment, and he enjoys the confidence of the people of Bengal; his selection is a special compliment to them. The Maharaja of Bikanir has rendered invaluable services in the war, while Sir J. Meston is one of the most distinguished of our Indian Civil Servants. He has the reputation of enjoying in an exceptional degree the esteem of the people of Northern India and of being an exceedingly sympathetic administrator."

The Westminster Gazette says nothing could be more satisfactory than the selection of the Indian representatives on the Imperial War Conference. Sir John Meston is certainly one of the very ablest of Indian Administrators. His recent speech at the Indian National Congress shows that he sympathises with Indian ideals and aspirations. Sir Satyendra Sinha has every qualification for being considered a thoroughly representative Indian whose selection will be universally popular, while the Maharaja of Bikanir is an equally good example of the Ruling Chiefs who have rendered very great service in many ways in the war.

THE LONDON EXPLOSION.

DAMAGE TWO MILLIONS ESTEEMED.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Up to the present 46 bodies of victims of the explosion have been recovered. Twenty-four died in hospital, one hundred and twenty are seriously injured and hundreds slightly injured. A thousand people are homeless. The damage caused is estimated at two millions sterling.

HOW TO SECURE FUTURE PEACE.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S VIEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

President Wilson, in the course of his address to the Senate, said:

No covenant of operative peace that does not include the peoples of the New World can suffice to keep the future safe against war. Yet the only peace which the American people could join in guaranteeing must satisfy the principles of the American Government. Were agreements not to make peace secure it would be absolutely necessary to create a force as guarantor of the permanency of the settlement so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged or any alliance formed or projected, that no nation or probable combination could withstand it. Peace must be made secure by the organised major force of mankind.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The Daily Telegraph deprecates querulous comment on President Wilson's utterance. It points out that the President has for the first time made clear his willingness to support the projected League of Peace by force of arms, if necessary, thus adumbrating a vital change in the traditions and practices of the United States. Broadly speaking the Telegraph says, the conditions of co-operative peace stipulated by President Wilson favour the Allies' cause, but the President is merely using catch-words when he talks of "the freedom of the seas." His reference to "peace without victory" is absolutely bewildering in view of the crimes of the Germans.

The Morning Post concludes a criticism of President Wilson with these words: "After listening with the greatest interest to President Wilson's instructive essay on the art of reconstructing the world, we respectfully beg leave to continue the war."

ANGLO-INDIAN CO-OPERATION.

SPEECH BY LORD RONALDSHAY.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Presiding at a lecture given by Lady Katherine Stuart at the East India Association, Lord Ronaldsday (who was recently appointed to the Governorship of Bengal) said he agreed that the insularity of the Englishman was an obstacle to mutual understanding and sympathy between the two races. At least an equal obstacle were the ancient social customs, traditions and strict rules of caste. For the removal of these difficulties we must look to time and sympathy. Very much could be done by determined good will on both sides. He knew from his own pleasant experiences the lengths to which high-caste Indians were prepared to go in the endeavour to stretch out the hand of friendship and hospitality. Goodwill was being aided to-day by other factors. Under Lord Morley's reforms, Indians were now working side by side with Englishmen in the highest positions in the Government to great advantage. Both were sharing the common responsibilities and burdens and this helped them to understand one another. The doubts of cautious Englishmen had been dispelled by experience, and Indians had learned that the motives actuating Englishmen were not mere sordid desires to grasp and hold place and power. There might be room for legitimate differences of opinion regarding the pace of the advance, but there could not be any whatsoever that we should proceed steadily and conscientiously with the policy we had deliberately adopted of associating the best intellects and ability in India in the task of governing those most anxious for ordered progress, along these lines. He much regretted the adoption, by a small section of the populace, of the methods of terrorism, for they had realised how serious a drag these methods imposed on the rate of advance. Another helpful factor was the European confederation. The comradeship of the battlefield was infinitely more potent in its effects than the obstacle to co-operation of any social custom or tradition.

Dr. Mirza Baig (Member of the Council of India) said Lord Ronaldsday's speech would dispel some at least of the misconceptions and misunderstandings which had gathered round long strings of quotations in the Bengali papers, from his past speeches and writings. Lord Ronaldsday would go to Bengal with a clean slate apart from "some manifest prepossessions in favour of India."

A.D.C.'S TO THE KING.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

General Sir Herbert Plumer, General Sir Archibald Hunter and General Sir William Robertson have been appointed Aides-de-Camp to the King.

THE RE-OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The Press Bureau announces that on the occasion of the reopening of Parliament, as the country is at war, the King and Queen and their suite will arrive in plain carriages attended, besides the Household Cavalry, by an Imperial escort of officers of the Overseas and Indian Forces. The procession within the House will be of a Naval and Military character.

RESTRICTION OF BEER, WINES AND SPIRITS.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The Food Controller has decided, with a view to augmenting the supply of barley and sugar for the purposes of food, and also for economising the transport of liquor and fuel, that the beer output from April 1st shall be 70% of the output of the current financial year. The Government will correspondingly restrict the release of wines and spirits from bond.

THE TEA IMPORT INTO DENMARK.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

It is officially announced that the restrictions on the import of tea into Denmark announced on September 11th have been cancelled.

GERMAN MISSIONARIES IN SUMATRA.

WARNING BY DUTCH NEWSPAPERS.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 24.

The Telegraaf's correspondent at Weltevreden reports that the Dutch East Indies papers are given warning against the interference of German Missionaries in Government affairs which was partly the cause of the recent rising in the Batak region of Sumatra.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

ENEMY DESTROYER DIVISION ENCOUNTERED.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The Admiralty has made the following announcement:

Our light forces, when patrolling in the North Sea not far from the Dutch coast, on Monday night, met a division of enemy destroyers. After a short engagement one of the latter was sunk, and the rest scattered after being considerably punished. Darkness prevented the observation of the full results of the action.

Also, during the night, there was a sharp engagement between some enemy destroyers and ours in the vicinity of Schanzen Bank. One of our destroyers was torpedoed, the explosion killing three officers and 44 men. Our ships subsequently sank the vessel which fired the torpedo. We had no other casualties.

Particulars of the naval engagement indicate that German destroyers attempted to leave Zebrügge to avoid the ice, which was very thick. They were immediately attacked by a large British squadron.

The action was opened at the shortest range. Early in the fight the bridge of the German destroyer V89 was swept away by a direct hit, killing two officers and the Commander of the flotilla, who was aboard. The V89 fired one torpedo, and was then hit by another British shell, which knocked a funnel flat on to the deck. Another shell made a hole in the front part of the vessel. The crew state that seven more German vessels were sunk.

The V89 is now lying off Ymuiden pier.

A Dutch tug-boat has brought in ten severely wounded German sailors who were taken on board at the request of a Commander of a German torpedo-boat destroyer. They came originally from the V89. It is believed that the English cut off another torpedo boat, which was seen proceeding at full speed northward. The V89 has now entered harbour, with eight killed aboard. She was, apparently, hit three times, and, before or after the engagement, collided with another vessel.

The engagement happened at four o'clock in the morning. The German officers refuse to give any information.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 23.

According to the Tel. the German destroyers belonged to the sixth Division of the Home Fleet from Heligoland, and, apparently intended to make a raid, but were discovered. The greater part was driven back to the base, while a portion of the squadron was forced back against the Flemish coast.

It is reported that warships were sunk, but particulars are lacking. Some damaged German vessels have sought refuge at Zebrügge.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

AUSTRIAN CLAIM.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

A wireless Austrian official message states: "We captured a trench near Gorizia and took 137 prisoners."

RAIDS ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says: "We carried out a successful raid, and made prisoners to the east of Neuville St. Vaast."

We repulsed an enemy raid between Arras and Ploegsteert. A second raid reached our trenches, but the miners were ejected, leaving a number of dead."

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

A French communiqué states: "There has been a fairly lively cannonade in Champagne and Argonne."

We carried out a coup-de-main in Lorraine, at Richcourt."

There has been artillery fighting in Alsace, in the direction of Lurgutzen."

WAR HONOURS.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

It is announced in the London Gazette that the G.C.B. has been conferred upon General Sir William Robertson and Surgeon-General Knogh, for war services.

GERMAN INTRIGUERS IN AMERICA.

EXEMPLARY SENTENCES ON GERMAN CONSULS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.

The German Consul-General, Vice-Consul, and a Lieutenant, who were charged with conspiracy in connection with the blowing up of munition factories and ships, have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and were also fined \$10,000.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND PEACE.

DIPLOMATIC OPINION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

Diplomats continue the literal application of President Wilson's suggestions in the "outlet to the sea" phrase, as meaning the neutralisation of the Panama, Suez and Kiel Canals, the Straits of Gibraltar and the Dardanelles.

GERMAN DESIGNS ON CHINA.

The German propaganda in the Far East is the subject of an article by Fernand Farjanel in "La Revue de Paris."

Germany, which had long been casting covetous eyes on China and longing for a point d'appui on the Pacific coast, was at last able to satisfy this wish when, as compensation for the murder of two missionaries, she forced China to cede her Kiauchow with its fine harbour. This place Germany at once proceeded to fortify and to transform as far as possible into a naval base.

Germany was now a powerful naval power, and she was in a position to threaten the East. With the people, however, it is very different; Germany controls the Press and German-inspired rumours are nothing but news favourable to Germany, as was shown in the case of the French Indo-China. Germany had fooled the country with her manufactures and commercial enterprises in the same way as she did in the Straits Settlements, and when war broke out tried to make the natives believe that the French and to spread addition in her Foreign Legion, with, however, little result.

In Singapore they had a slight success, having by means of religious fanatics stirred up the Sepoys to revolt. This, however, was soon suppressed and the Sepoys killed. Germany still hopes for influence in the Far East, and in spite of drawbacks, is working with all her might to achieve that end.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

LAST YEAR'S REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT.

The foreign trade of Japan for 1916 shows the greatest development on record, both in export and import, and especially in the former, says the Japan Chronicle. From January to December 20, exports amounted to a value of ¥1,077,052,000, and imports to ¥729,800,000, totalling ¥1,806,852,000, exports exceeding imports by ¥347,252,000. These figures compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, show an increase of ¥344,974,000 (37.8 per cent.) in exports, ¥111,194,000 (40.7 per cent.) in imports, ¥456,168,000 (50.4 per cent.) in turnover, and of ¥183,780,000 (112.4 per cent.) in the excess of exports over imports. Exports surpassed the previous highest record, attained in 1913, the total trade of last year (up to December 20) shows an increase of no less than ¥44,995,000, while the average yearly trade for the last ten years falls short of the total now reached by ¥78,933,000.

AN ALL-ROUND INCREASE.

This increase is an all-round one, applying to most of the countries with which Japan has commercial relations. Thus, in the Orient and the South Seas her trade of last year enjoyed an increase with regard to China, Siberia, British India, the Straits Settlements, Dutch Indies and the Philippines. Trade with Great Britain, France, and Russia increased, while there was a marked increase in Japan's trade with the United States, Canada and South American States. To complete the circle, there has been a remarkable development in transactions with Egypt, South Africa, and Australia.

EXPORTS.

On the side of exports, the staple commodities all show an increase, and for enormous amounts, the largest increase shown by one single commodity amounting to no less than ¥110,000,000, "other note-worthy fact is that the increase has occurred not only in raw materials and partially-manufactured goods. On the outbreak of war the import trade suffered a falling-off, but it showed a marked recovery last year, especially with regard to machinery, iron, and its cotton."

For this expansion the war is in the main responsible. To begin with, there have been enormous exports of war munitions to the Allied nations, while exports of other classes of goods to these countries also showed a large increase. Secondly, the export trade to the United States has become remarkably brisk, owing to the prosperity brought about there by munition contracts. There has been also a great increase in the export of Japanese goods to Australia, India, South Africa, the South Seas, and South America as substitutes for European goods. Further, there was a satisfactory revival of activity in exports to China, thanks to the subsidence of the political disturbances there and the advanced value of silver. These are the principal reasons accounting for the phenomenal development in Japan's export trade.

THE EXPORT LIST.

To take the list in detail: Raw silk shows an increase of about 80 per cent. This is owing to increased exports to Europe and America, more especially to the latter, while the steady increase in price is also partly responsible for the higher figure. The increase of over ¥18,600,000 in cotton textiles is due to increased demands in China, India, Australia and the South Seas. The most remarkable increase is shown in exports of cotton hosiery and underwear, which amounted to ¥28,936,000, as against ¥16,012,000 for the preceding year, an increase of ¥12,924,000, or no less than 74 per cent. This remarkable increase is due to the enormous shipments to Great Britain, India, Australia, South Africa, and the Dutch Indies. The increase of ¥4,699,000 in porcelain is accounted for by the Japanese article taking the place of Austro-German products. On the outbreak of the war, demands for cotton waste in Italy, France, and Sweden suddenly decreased, and, moreover, the shortage of freight-space and advanced freight rates retarded exports. The demand in France and Italy, however, revived last year, while deferred shipments were gradually despatched as the pressure on tonnage relaxed. This explains the large increase of ¥4,600,000 shown over the preceding year. The increase of exports of refined sugar is owing to the prohibition of the export of Hongkong sugar and the increased output of Formosa sugar. The increased trade in timber is due to larger exports to Australia and China. The large export of camphor was owing to the increased demand in Great Britain, the United States, and India consequent upon the stoppage of supplies of German artificial camphor. Habutae showed only an insignificant expansion in comparison with the enormous increase in raw silk. The fact was, however, that the habutae trade in the first half of last year suffered from reaction after the great activity in cotton. The increase, and only took on revived activity in the latter half of the year, when shipments to the United States and France underwent a marked increase.

IMPORTS.

In regard to imports the following commodities show large increases: wool and ginned cotton, bar, rod, plate and band iron, pig iron and machinery. The following show increases of less than ¥4,500—iron nails, pipe and tube iron, paper, hemp and flax, oilseeds, hides and leather, dried indigo, woolen cloth and serge. This division, however, is to a certain extent misleading. Imports of iron nails, for example, amounted in value to ¥4,108,000 against ¥401,000 for the preceding year, an increase of 781 per cent. This and the increase in iron goods speak volumes for the great activity in munition-making, shipbuilding, and other industries connected with the war. The increase in the import of raw cotton is, of course, due to increased exports of cotton yarn and cloth and other cotton goods to China, and other places, principally as a result of the temporary disappearance of British goods from these markets.

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

In buying a cough medicine for child, run near the mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for colds, croup and whooping cough, and that it contains no harmful drug. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

HARPER'S BALSAMIC COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has classes it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm, from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

DOSE—From ten drops to one tea-spoonful according to age and circumstances, to be taken three or four times a day, or when the Cough is troublesome.

PRICE \$1.00 AND \$1.50 PER BOTTLE.

Queen's Dispensary

Tel. 492.

31, Queen's Road Central.

THIS ONLY EXCLUSIVE ENGLISH TAILORS IN THE COLONY.

Diss Bros

No. 1, WYNDHAM ST. (Opposite Street) ESTABLISHED 1862

A handy lad with a hammer can do it well! But we employ men who are expert to demonstrate the best way to use

"MALTHOID"

These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience

FREE!

It will make a great difference in your roof!

SHRAP! LIGHT! CLEAN! "MALTHOID" WATERPROOF! SNOWPROOF!

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd. HONGKONG.

No. 1 HONGKONG Y.A.D.

Commandant—Lady May.

Assistant Commandant—Mrs Churchill.

1. Members are reminded that the next

Meeting at the Military Hospital

will take place on Friday, (Friday,

the 26th inst.) at 10.15 a.m.

2.—Section Meetings will not be held

in February. The Monthly Meeting

at the Military Hospital will take

place on Friday, February 23rd, at

10.30 a.m. when a lecture will take

the place of the usual Competition.

3.—The following members have

passed a recent examination in "First

Aid."

1st Certificate—Mrs Bowley, and Mrs

Gouldland.

Medallion, Miss Kish, Mrs Mansfield,

Mrs W. Taylor, Miss Worsley.

Bar to Medallion, Mrs Gegg, Mrs

Goldsmith.

Mrs Hickling, L.R.C.P. and S. acted

as Honorary Lecturer, and Dr. Koch as

Honorary Examiner.

4.—It is placed on record that the

following members were on duty at the

Field Hospital on Dome Hill from

January 4th to January 12th, 1917:—

For one day—Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs

Arthur, Miss L. Ellis, Miss G. Ellis, Mrs

Fleming, Miss A. Gordon, Mrs. Gold-

smith, Mrs. Grant, Miss J. Grant, Mrs

Kish, Mrs. Kish, Mrs. Kish, Mrs. Kish,

Mrs. Kish, Mrs. Kish, Mrs. Kish, Mrs.

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Kish, Mrs. Kish, Mrs. Kish, Mrs. Kish,

Mrs. Kish, Mrs. Kish, Mrs. Kish, Mrs.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MUSKETRY COURSE, 1917, PART I.

Nos. 3 AND 4 COMPANIES.

All Recruits and all members who did

not fire (or failed to pass) Part II. of

the 1916 Course, are provisionally warned

to attend the Range on Sunday next,

January 28th. They will leave as fol-

lows:—

No. 3 Company, leave Blake Pier at

9 a.m. sharp, returning from St. James

at about 1.45 p.m.

No. 4 Company, leave Blake Pier at

1.15 p.m. sharp

SHIPPING

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT. &c.

E. V. D. FARR
Superintendent.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

For dates of departure apply to
O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
 Prince's Buildings. Ice House Street.

THE BANK LINE LTD

The True Value of
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
is certified by a most remarkable collection of unolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other remedies without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle).

Over 60 years' success. Pleasant to take and warranted free from anything "nipping" of all Chemists and Druggists. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

**Clarke's
Blood
Mixture**

The World's Best Blood Purifier.
**CURES ALL
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES**

Dear Sir—You have changed my little
into a little girl, will it make any
difference? "

Dear Sir—My husband Bill has been
in charge of a spittoon. Shall I get
it repayed? "

Sir—Will you please send me my
money as soon as possible, as I am walk-
ing about Bolton like a damned pauper.
Yours oblige? "

Dear Sir—My husband has joined the
Army, and I shall be glad if you will send
me my elopement money.

Replying to the toast, Sir Charles
said he had heard doubts expressed
as to the continuance of the Ter-
ritorial Force, but he did not think it
in any jeopardy. (Hear, hear.)

It is a fact that the War Office had allowed
him to take an eighteen years' lease of
his new premises showed what their
opinion on this subject was. The speaker,
referring to the great Cadet Training
scheme of the Lord Mayor, said that if
it were made compulsory he was sure
the organisation and control of the move-
ment would be put into the hands of the
Territorial Associations throughout the
country.

D. K. Blair	Mrs Martin & children	T
and Mrs H. F. Mr. and Mrs B.		A
Carmichael	Fartington	P
& Mrs F. W. Cary Mr T. L. Perkins		ap
and Mrs D. C. Mr & Mrs E. Ralph		
Caasili	Mr and Mrs W. E.	
and Mrs G. C. Roberts		
Clarke	Mr C. Skott	FE
and Darling, R.E.	Mr A. A. Findlay	\$1
Da Denville	Smith	SE
and R. S. Eastwistle Mr & Mrs V. Findlay		per
& Mrs W. Duiken Smith		
and Mrs B. A. Mrs A. M. Stewart		
Gale	Mrs Wallen	
A. H. Hollings	Mrs Kingsley Ward	
worth	Mr G. E. Wetton	
T. J. R. Johns	Mr and Mrs David	
Lee Jones	Wood	
& Mrs Nell Mac	Mr and Mrs G. W.	
nature and childn	Wood	

R. Almond	Mr. K. Kuning	
J. R. F. Anderson	Mr. H. H. Loh and	
G. Bannerman	family	
W. Budge	Mr. G. D. MacDonald	
as M. E. Ballen	Mrs. McGee	
and Mrs. T. S. M.	W. Morley	
Phem	M. D. Murchal	
G. E. Costello	Mrs. W. C. Passmore	
A. W. Dobben	Mr. and Mrs. G. E.	
K. M. Fetterly	Richardson	
Mrs. Finlayson	Mr. & Mrs. Ritchie	
W. G. Fries	Mr. J. Sum	
T. N. Gregory	Mr. E. M. Sleigh	
and Mrs. Hammes	Mrs. Stewart and	
children	children	
T. Inokuty	Capt. & Mrs. Swain	
B. Jackson	Mr. and Mrs. Under	
W. J. Fries	Wood	
E. James	Mr. P. W. Vermaalen	
J. Joseph	Mr. J. Wilkie	

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE
"CHINA MAIL".
CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS
OF THE WEEK.
PRICE 2¹/₂ cts. (Cash) per Copy.

WHEN you have a troublesome cough, it does not mean that you have consumption or that you are going to have it, but it does mean that your lungs are threatened, and it is just as well to be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy before it is too late. For sale by all Chemists and

For 3 months 34 per cent. per annum
 " 6 " 32 " " "
 " 12 " 4 " " "
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, Dec. 8, 1916.

TSINGTAU
Interest allowed on Current Accounts
Deposits received for fixed periods at
rates to be obtained on application.
EISHI ONO
Manager.
Hongkong, September 11, 1916.

SANDJIKMASIN, RANGOON,
SANDOENG, SAMARANG,
HKEIBON, SHANGHAI
JEMBER, SINGAPORE

T. C. DOWNING.
Manager.

BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND.

Prospectuses, Trade Circulars,
Programmes, Menus etc. etc.

Clean. Prompt and prompt delivery.

guaranteed.

To-day's Advertisements

Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT
AUCTIONEER
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE
PUBLIC AUCTION

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY

situate at Victoria in the Colony of
Hongkong (to be sold by order of the
Mortgagee by Public Auction on

TUESDAY
the 30th day of February, 1917
at 3 o'clock p.m.

By
Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer,
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

The Property consists of—

All that piece or parcel of ground
situate at Victoria in the Colony of
Hongkong and registered in the Land
Office as MARINE LOT No. 35 Together
with the messuages and premises
thereon known as Nos. 6 and 7 Praya
East and Nos. 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50
Queen's Road East Victoria aforesaid.

The said premises are held for the
term of 999 years from the 9th day of
July, 1844 created therein by a Crown
Lease of the said lot dated the 14th day
of July 1844 and made between Her
Majesty Queen Victoria of the one
part and Lee Yee Wa of the other part
subject to the payment of the Crown
Rent and to the observance and per-
formance of the Lessee's covenants
and conditions therein reserved and
contained.

Area 27,300 square feet or thereabouts.
Annual Crown Rent \$434.84.

For further particulars and conditions
of sale apply to—

DENNIS & ROWLEY
8 Des Vieux Road Central,
Solicitors for the Vendor.

or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, Jan. 25, 1917. 1441

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.

JAVAPACIFIC L.I.N.

THE Steamship
"DINTANG"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong &
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence and/or from the Wharves delivery
may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods
remaining undelivered after noon, the 1st
February, 1917, will be subject to re-
claim.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before
the 2nd February, 1917, or they will not
be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on the 31st January, 1917
at 10 a.m. by the Company's surveyors,
Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.

Agents,
Hongkong, Jan. 25, 1917. 1447

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
"GREGORY APCAR"

having arrived from the above Port.
Consignees of Cargo by her are notified
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong &
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence and/or from the Wharves delivery
may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by January 27th,
will be subject to re-claim.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined by Messrs.
Goddard and Douglas on January 28th
at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be
presented in writing within 10 days
after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they
will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by
the underwriter in any case whatever.

DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1917. 1445

SILIMPON (SEBASTIAN)
COAL

THE Underwriter having been appointed
by the Hon. Mr. H. H. ROBEY
COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote
prices for best quality SILIMPON
(X) L. Steam Coal, Hongkong & SEBASTIAN
T. H. or S. B. BAKAN (British North
Borneo).

SILIMPON CO. L. compares favourably
with the better grades of Japanese
Coal and gives good results on a very
moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBASTIAN or
S. B. BAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON
CO. L. (either cargo or bunkers)
are exempt from payment of all Port
charges.

At SEBASTIAN Steamers are berthed along-
side the company's wharf where there is a
minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low
water Spring Tides.

Charts of Siburo Bay (Sebastian Har-
bour). Prices and all other information
concerning the Port can be had on
application to the Agents.

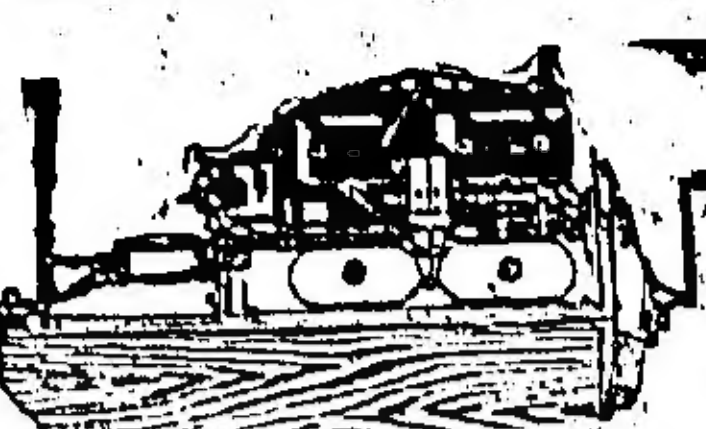
BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents, Cowi Harbour Coal
Company, Limited.

Hongkong, Jan. 25, 1917. 1457

SCRIPPS.

NEW YORK TO PETROGRAD

"THE MOTOR THAT DID IT."



ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

Sole Agents.

ESTIMATES FREE

4 DES VIEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

WEEKLY NEWS FOR HOME

The Overland China Mail

FULL REPORTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Order before you leave, so that you may arrive in time at Home.

Price \$13 per annum, including postage.

CAN BE MAILED FROM THIS OFFICE.

THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's
Buildings.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, April 7, 1914. 511

TO LET

N. 43 Eglis Street.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH.

SETH AND FLEMING.

Hongkong, Oct. 31, 1916. 1197

TO LET—FURNISHED.

3 MOUNTAIN VIEW, Peak.

Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK.

Prime's Buildings.

Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1916. 1173

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3 Queen's
Road Central, at present in the
occupation of The China Fire Insurance
Co., Ltd.

Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, April 28, 1916. 59

TO LET.

PLATS in "Ewo Moss" No. 5, The
Peak, apply Property Office,
JARDINE, MATTHEW & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1916. 991

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue,
Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Kowloon Marine Lot 43 with wharf
area 18,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal
storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, Nov. 24, 1916.

TO LET

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit
Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton
Terrace.

HOUSES on Shamene, Canton.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Previous day at 5 p.m.	On date at 5 p.m.	On date at 2 p.m.
Barometer 30.16	30.11	30.07
Temperature 49	55	62
Humidity 64	72	80
Direction of Wind ESE	E	E
Force 0	4	3
Weather 0.0	0.0	0.0
Rain 0.0	0.0	0.0

Lowest open air temperature on the 24th 14

Lowest open air temperature on the 25th 15

T. F. CLAYTON, Director.

Hongkong, Observatory, Jan. 25, 1917.

ITCHING ON HEAD
HAIR CAME OUT

Scratching Caused Eruptions.

Awful Burning Sensation.

HEALED BY CUTICURA

"I had an itching on my head and I had to scratch it which caused sore eruptions. The eruptions spread all over my head; temples, neck and down my back. I had an awful burning sensation and I could not sleep at night with it, and I also felt poorly in health. My hair came out a lot too."

"I saw a Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertisement and I sent for a free sample. I found the sample did wonders and I purchased more and I am now healed and I have had no return of the trouble since."

(Signed) Mrs. Mary Gambrill, 24, Saunders St., Cliftonham, Kent, Eng., July 20, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Post

With 25-p. Skin Book. (Soap to cleanse and Ointment to heal.) Address post-card for sample: P. Newbury & Sons, 27, Chancery Lane, London. Sold everywhere.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CELAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour, 10 cents.

Half hour, 20 "

One hour, 30 "

Three hours, 50 "

Six hours, 70 "

Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.), \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 5 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour, 0.60 cents.

Three hours, \$1.00

Six hours, 1.50

Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 3 Bearer.

Quarter hour, \$0.15 \$0.30

Half hour, 0.20 0.40

One hour, 0.30 0.60

Two hours, 0.50 0.80

Three hours, 0.70 1.00

Six hours, 1.00 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) 1.50 2.00

IV.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes, 5 cents

Quarter hour, 10 "

Half hour, 15 "

One hour, 20 "

Every subsequent hour 20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 8 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 8 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, 5 cents

Half hour, 15 "

Hour, 20 "

Every subsequent hour 10 "

III.—Tanka Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hirer causes the journey to take longer than—

To 4th mile—

single return, 75 cents, 1 hour.

return, \$1.00, 2 hours.

Beyond 4th to 6th mile—

single return, \$1.50, 2 hours.

return, \$2.00, 3 hours.

Beyond 6th to 8th mile—

single return, \$1.75, 2 hours.

return, \$2.50, 3 hours.

Beyond 8th to 11th mile—

single return, \$2.00, 2 hours.

return, \$3.00, 3 hours.

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsing Sha Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I. Not exceeding per passenger.

From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home 04 cents.

From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital 04 "

From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower 04 "

From Clock Tower to Race Course 16 "

From Clock Tower to Bay View House 12 "

From Wanchai Market to Bay View House 08 "

From Bay View House to Quarry Bay 08 "

II.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour, 10 cents.

Half hour, 20 "

One hour, 30 "

Three hours, 50 "

Five hours, 70 "

Four hours, 60 "

Five hours, 70 "

Six hours, 80 "

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

One hour, 40 cents.

Two hours, 60 "

Three hours, 80 "

Four hours, 1.00

Five hours, 1.20

Six hours, 1.40

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. 2.00

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 25th at 12.10.—Press has increased considerably over Japan and decreased over China, moderately in the North, considerably over the Yangtze Valley and slightly in the South. It has increased slightly over the Philippines.

The anticyclone has weakened and moved eastward. It is now central over S.W. Japan.

A somewhat deep depression has passed from N.E. Japan into the Pacific.

Moderate monsoon is indicated over the China Sea. It is interrupted to the north of Amoy.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.34 inches, against an average of 0.94 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 26th January—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. winds, strong to moderate; cloudy.

2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: E. winds, moderate.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN JANUARY.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of January, 1917—

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
Jan. 25th, 4.13 a.m.	6.18 p.m.	
" 26th, 4.12 "	6.17 "	
" 27th, 4.11 "	6.20 "	
" 28th, 4.11 "	6.21 "	
" 29th, 4.11 "	6.21 "	
" 30th, 4.11 "	6.22 "	
" 31st, 4.11 "	6.23 "	

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JANUARY 25, 1917.—a.m.

JANUARY 25, 1917.—a.m.						
Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.
Wlstock	6a.	30.18	41	74	SW	4
Memor	5a.	29.47	—	—	NW	6
Hatfield	—	29.67	—	—	SW	6
Tsai	—	30.05	—	—	SW	6
Kwai	—	30.23	—	—	SW	6
Nagasaki	—	30.27	—	—	SE	12
Kyushu	—	30.27	—	—	SE	12
Utsunomiya	—	30.24	—	—	SW	1
Naha	—	30.23	—	—	—	1
Yokohama	—	30.17	—	—	—	12
Shanghai	—	30.06	—	—	W	12
Chaochow	—	30.06	—	—	W	12
Wanghai	5a.	30.18	28	82	—	4
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiuching	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	30.17	37	83	SE	1
Chaochow	—	30.17	40	81	SE	2
Sharp Pt.	—	30.04	50	80	W	4
Amoy	—	30.16	50	79	W	2
Satow	6a.	30.11	49	100	—	0
Tsai	5a.	30.08	52	99	—	2
Tsai	—	30.08	48	—	—	2
Kwai	—	30.08	50	—	—	2
Kyushu	—	30.09	63	—	—	4
Utsunomiya	—	30.06	89	—	—	6
Canton	5a.	30.07	54	94	—	0
Hongkong	—	30.06	55	72	—	4
Gap Route.	—	30.06	—	—	—	0
Macao	—	—	56	79	SE	1
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fakoh	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hobow	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phu Lien	7a.	29.99	59	98	—	2
Torance	—	29.94	66	—	W	2
C. St. James	—	29.84	70	—	—	2
Amoy	—	29.97	83	—	—	0
Wanghai	—	29.91	72	78	—	0
Manila	—	29.85	71	94	—	1
Legani	—	29.84	76	94	—	4
Tsai	—	29.81	75	59	—	0
Tsai	—	29.78	77	91	—	4
Sungao	—	29.78	78	87	—	4
Lubnan	—	29.71	78	84	—	2